THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1083.] SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

NOTICE

In the case of *Thomas E. Pleasants*, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late of the county of Louisa, and District of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 4th and on Thursday the 17th day of February next, and on Friday the 11th day of March ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803.

FOR SALE,

One thousand acres of valuable

LAND,

LYING on Eagle-Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky. The gentleman to whom it belongs will convey the fee simple estate, the title to which has never been disputed As it seldom happens that a tract of such valuable land, free of incumbrance, is offered for sale, it is expected that those inclinable to purchase will make speedy application at the office of THOMAS WILSON

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803. tf

WANTED,

AN active Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803. (tf.)

United States of America, fifth circuit Virginia District, November 22d, 1802.

Waller Overton, Plaintiff,
Against
Robert Honeymann, William Duval, Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dabney Overton, William Overton, Sally or Sarah Overton, Defendants, } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants Richard Overton, Mary Overton, Bath C. Lacy and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Elizabeth Overton, John Overton, Dabney Overton, William Overton and Sally or Sarah Overton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his attorney, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers,
Wm. Mackenzie, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 15th October, 1802. tf.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, holden at Richmond, in a suit wherein Nathaniel Burwell is plaintiff, and the devisees of Hugh Nelson dec'd, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

On the fourteenth of March next, on the premises, a valuable stone

Merchant Mill,

In Hanover County,

ON Southanna River, about twenty miles from Richmond, in a good neighbourhood for procuring wheat; together from three hundred and eighty to four hundred acres of land, more or less. The mill has been for a number of years occupied by Mr. Micajah Crew, who will shew the property, and give any information required. The land is well adapted to farming: By consent of the plaintiff, three years credit will be allowed for one thousand four hundred and forty three pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence of the purchase money, with interest at six per cent from the time of sale, on the same being secured by a deed of Trust, with relinquishment of dower if required; the balance is to be paid in cash at the time of sale.

FRANCIS WALKER,
CARTER BERKELEY,
Wm. NELSON, jun. } Comm'rs.

February 7, 1803. 9t.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

By a decree of the Court of Hustings, will be SOLD, at the Union Tavern, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 7th day of March next,

TEN FEATHER BEDS & FURNITURE, six MAHOGANY TABLES, ten pair of WINDOW CURTAINS, one MAHOGANY DESK, one large Cupboard or Buffet, three dozen Windsor Chairs, one Single Chair for travelling, one Cart, one Dray, seven Batteaux, and three Bay Horses—to meet the demand of John Graham against Samuel Jones, administrator of William Booker, deceased.

JOHN GRINSTEAD, Comm'r.

Richmond, 21st Feb. 1803. 3t.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING resigned the professorship of the Stevensburg Academy, with a view to pursue the business of juvenile instruction on a more conspicuous and extensive theatre, has at length selected the city of Richmond, as presenting a prospect, in many respects auspicious to his success. He has taken a commodious and airy house on Shockoe Hill, in the vicinity of which, sufficient accommodations for any number of pupils may be procured. The charge for boarders will be from 30l. to 35l. per annum. His terms of tuition will be forty dollars per annum for young men above fifteen years of age, and thirty dollars for boys under that age, the first quarter to be paid in advance. The subscriber will be in readiness to receive pupils on the second Monday in February. The several branches of knowledge proposed to be taught are, Grammar, Arithmetic, Natural History, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Ethics, Civil History, and Political Economy, with a due attention as the pupils become prepared, to composition, criticism, and general literature. The Latin and Greek languages have for some years made no regular part of the subscriber's course of instruction; but as some knowledge of the Latin language is by many conceived to be indispensibly necessary, and as the principles of Grammar are perhaps best explained and illustrated by comparing the structure and analogy of two languages, the Latin language will be taught.

JAMES OGILVIE.

January 19.

LETTER TO J. OGILVIE,

Culpeper, October 30, 1802.

SIR,

Your letter relative to a resignation of the Professor's chair in the Stevensburg Academy, was layed before the Trustees at their last meeting. Through our communication, please to accept, Sir, the warmest thanks of the Truestees, as a small testimonial of the high sense they entertain of the eminent services which you have rendered to the institution.—They contemplate with infinite satisfaction, the impressive example you have set to your successors, as well by your polite deportment to the Trustees, as by your system of academick instruction The harmony that has subsisted between yourself and your students, their rapid progress, associated with their genteel manly carriage in the circles of social intercourse, speak loudly in your behalf Wishing you a more brilliant and conspicuous theatre for the display of your talents and the exercise of your zeal in the promotion of literature, we, with real regard, &c. remain, Your most obedient servants, &c.

R. B. VOSS,
W. GRAY.

N. B. The subscriber having been prevented by indisposition and bad weather, from returning to Richmond, so soon as he expected, has been compelled to postpone opening school till Monday the 28th inst. when he will be in readiness to receive pupils.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

FOR SALE,

Between 50 and 60 very valuable

NEGROES.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Negroes advertised by me to be sold at Fredericksburg on the 22d February, will be removed to Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, where they will be sold on the second Monday in March next, (being the 14th of the month) if fair, if not, the next fair day. Cash, James River Tobacco from Richmond upwards, of the last and present year's inspection, at the general market cash price of that day, or approved Notes upon merchants in Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, at 30 days from the date, will be received in payment. CARTER BEVERLEY.

Elkwood, Culpeper county, 17th January, 1803. } tMar. 14.

NOTICE

In the case of *Mansfield Watkins*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States," hath been awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, late of the county of Mecklenburg, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of the present month (February,) on Saturday the 5th and on Tuesday the 22d days of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office, in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, Feb. 3, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of *James Thompson*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against James Thompson, merchant of the city of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 28th day of this present month (January,) on Saturday the 5th day of February, and on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin; and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners office, Richmond, Jan. 18, 1803.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnership of

S. & S. Myers,

WILL, by mutual consent, be dissolved on the 1st March next, and as they are desirous of making a close of their concerns as soon thereafter as possible, they offer for sale the following property:

A three story BRICK HOUSE, covered with tile, situated on the Main-street, opposite the Union Tavern, at present occupied by them as a store and dwelling.—

ALSO,

A LOT on the Main-street in the town of Manchester, upon which is a store and kitchen; in the occupancy of Mr. John McLeod, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase.

They likewise offer on reasonable terms for Cash or approved Notes, the remainder of their

STOCK OF GOODS, VIZ:

Antigua Rum.	Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Brown Sugar.	Foolscap and Post Paper.
Green Coffee.	Scotch Snuff.
German Steel.	Pepper.
Glass Tumblers, in small boxes.	Castile Soap.
Osnaburgh Sheeting.	

And an assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

Samuel Myers.
Samson M. Myers.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. tf.

Boarding and Coffee-House.

Mrs. BOOKER,

LATE occupant of the Union Tavern, has removed to the upper apartments of the brick tenement occupied by Messrs. Amos and Thomas Ladd, to which apartments communication is had by a passway leading from the street door to an easy flight of stairs that ascend directly to them; where she begs leave to inform, it is her purpose keeping

BOARDING and COFFEE HOUSE,

And being well provided for the accommodation of 8 or 10 regular boarders, no pains shall be spared to render satisfaction to those that may favor her with their company.

Richmond, Feb. 25, 1803.

LOST.

THE public are cautioned against taking a Draft drawn by Messrs. Asa Hammond, & Co. of Boston, in favor of Mr. William Hayden, for 744 dollars 44 cents, on Messrs. Shapard and Lucke, of Richmond, and accepted by William Shapard for the concern of Shapard and Lucke, on this day. The draft is drawn at ten days sight and indorsed by William Hayden, and was unfortunately dropt in the street between the store of Mr. Shapard and My house.

E. W. ROOTES.

Feb. 25, 1803.

Humanity Hall Grammar School.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that he intends to open a GRAMMAR SCHOOL, at his plantation in Forks of Hanover, near Wingfield, in which will be taught Latin, Greek, Geography, Geometry, and English Grammar, together with Writing and Arithmetic. The price of board, tuition, washing and fuel, will be *Seventy Dollars* for the term, paid quarterly in advance, to commence on the 15th of March next, and expire the 15th of December. Particular attention will be paid to the morals, deportment and cleanliness of the youth; and bedding will be furnished such as chuses at Six Dollars extra.

THOMAS NELSON.

February 19, 1803. 4t‡

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED,

GOOD GREEN COFFEE;
2d and 3d proof W. I. Rum, of good flavour;
Mess Beef;
Trim'd Herrings, and
Liver or Tanners OIL.

All of which he is disposed to sell, on moderate terms for Cash, Flour or Tobacco.

Wm. SHAPARD.

Feb. 25, 1803. 3t

The celebrated English Stallion,

BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handsome Horses for any purpose, will stand, the ensuing season, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Seven Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first day of August following; a great abundance of good pasturage, gratis; and servants who attend their mares will be boarded at 15/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to save, as they may be assured they are of but little use) Grain will be furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent with the mare or it cannot be had) The greatest attention will be paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the season, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertised so often, and is so well known now, that suffice it to say, he is the sire of several of the best racers in America, and that a 3 year old of his get, was sold last fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

KNOWSLEY,

THE moſt elegant and high formed Engliſh Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old laſt May, in great perfection, and as to muſcular ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be diſcharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of Auguſt next: TEN GUINEAS to inſure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the ſtable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied gratis, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 70 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. "I do hereby certify that the bay horſe called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince of Wales, was bred by me. He was got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capella, and was ſix years old laſt May, and no more.

(Signed) "DERBY. [Seal]

"Knowſley, June 15, 1801"

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 201—And ſo on he may be traced through a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary horſe ran with great credit at two years old; and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three year olds, 8 ſubſcribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puſh-Forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Flecher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hambilton's b g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentforth's Barnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old.—See Calendar for 1799.

IN June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 ſtone, 4lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8 o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Flugleman; four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he won a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belliſſima, and Mr. Ladbrook's Humbug. See Cal. for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1. 1803.

N. B. I will not be anſwerable for involuntary eſcapes or accidents.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON,

Friday evening, January 28.

Mr. Speaker laid before the houſe of letter from Col. HUMPHREYS, late minister at the court of Madrid, ſtating, that when he was about to leave that court, the minister of ſtate urged his acceptance of the cuſtomary preſent from his majeſty. Col. Humphreys informed him, that he could not, conſiſtently with the conſtitution of his government, accept the preſent. The minister continued to preſs the acceptance, and urged, that as he was no longer an officer of the United States there could be no impropriety in his receiving it. Col. Humphreys replied that though he was then out of office, there would ſtill, in his opinion, be an indelicacy in the acceptance, and that if he ſhould receive the preſent deſigned for him he ſhould conſider it as his duty to deliver it into the hands of the Preſident of the United States, to be diſpoſed of at the pleaſure of the government.

Under theſe circumſtances he left the court of Madrid; and upon his arrival in the United States he found a caſket of valuable female ornaments, addreſſed to Mrs. HUMPHREYS which, though unaccompanied by any letter he preſumed to be a preſent from the Queen of Spain. Doubting the propriety of accepting it under ſuch circumſtances, Mrs. Humphreys preſented the caſked to the preſident of the United States, who put it into the hands of the Secretary of State. The ſecretary of ſtate, declining to decide the conſtitutional queſtion, whether Mr. Humphreys could with propriety retain it, ordered it to be returned to him for the purpoſe of being ſent back to Spain or otherwiſe diſpoſed of as he might think proper. Mr. Humphreys refuſed to receive it back upon ſuch terms: it conſequently remains with the chief clerk in the department of ſtate, and Col. Humphreys now requeſts Congreſs to give orders for ſending it back to Spain or for diſpoſing of it in ſuch other way as they may think proper. He makes the ſame requeſt reſpecting a ſword preſented him by the Dey of Algeirs, which is alſo in the hands of the chief clerk of the department of ſtate, under ſimilar circumſtances.

The ſubject, after conſiderable converſation in the houſe, was referred to a ſelect committee to report their opinion thereon.

Mr. Euſtis brought in a bill for providing four veſſels of war to carry not exceeding 16 guns each, and appropriating 96,000 dollars for the purpoſe. The bill was twice read and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Monday Evening, January 31.

The committee of elections this morning reported upon the queſtion referred to them whether Mr. Fearing, from the territory N. W. of the Ohio is entitled to retain his ſeat in the houſe. They reported that he is entitled.—The report was not acted upon by the houſe on account of the abſence of Mr. Fearing who is detained by indiſpoſition.

Mr. Bayard preſented a petition from the inhabitants of the town of New-Caſtle, in the ſtate of Delaware, praying that a port of entry may be eſtabliſhed in that town. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Bayard ſaid he wiſhed again to call the attention of the houſe to an important ſubject which had been introduced on Friday, by a gentleman from New-York (Mr. Mitchell) he alluded to the ſubject of French ſpoliations. As the reſolution which was then rejected involved no principle, which went to decide whether the houſe would or would not afford any relief to the ſufferers by thoſe ſpoliations, he was encouraged to offer the following reſolution, which would determine the principle.

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law, to indemnify the citizens of the United States who, in carrying on a lawful trade to foreign ports ſuffered loſſes by the ſeizure of their property made by unauthorized French cruiſers, without ſufficient cauſe, in violation of the rights of American commerce, during the late war between Great Britain and the French Republic, and whoſe claims for indemnity againſt the ſaid republic were renounced by the United States by their acceeptance of the ratification of the treaty lately made with France.

Mr. Bayard moved for a conſideration of the reſolution; and upon the queſtion: "*Will the houſe conſider the motion?*" it was reſolved in the *negative*, ayes 39, noes 45.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole upon Mr. Mitchell's bill for the encouragement of learning and the promotion of uſeful arts, Mr. Dawſon in the chair. After about two hours ſpent upon it, the 6th ſection was ſtricken out, upon which the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again. Leave was refuſed, and the bill was recommitted to a ſelect committee.

Mr. Dawſon roſe and ſaid he hoped the *houſe* would be cleared, as he had buſineſs of a *ſecret nature* to bring forward.

Mr. Speaker ordered that the *galleries* be cleared, the doors were cloſed, and remained ſo from half paſt two till half paſt three o'clock.

Tuesday evening, February 1.

Mr. Huger this day offered a reſolution to the houſe of repreſentatives for an amendment of the conſtitution, by which the legiſlature of every ſtate ſhall be obliged to divide the ſtates reſpectively, into as many diſtricts as there are ſenators and repreſentatives in the congreſs of the United States from the ſtates reſpectively, and that in each of thoſe diſtricts an elector for preſident and vice preſident ſhall be choſen by thoſe who are qualified to vote for repreſentatives in congreſs. The reſolution was referred to a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union.

Mr. Leib gave notice that to-morrow he would call for a conſideration of the reſolution which he had submitted for an amendment of the conſtitution.

Mr. Newton preſented a petition from the chamber of commerce of Norfolk on the ſubject of diſcriminating duties.

Mr. Mitchell according to order, reported a bill for continuing the mint eſtabliſhment at the city of Philadelphia for five years from the 4th of March next. The bill was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole houſe to-morrow.

Gen. S. Smith informed the houſe that he ſhould not call up the ſubject of diſcriminating and countervailing duties until next Monday week.

Wednesday evening, February 2.

IN SENATE.

This morning the order of the day was called for on the following report:

In the Senate of the United States,

January 28, 1803.

Mr. Morris, from the committee to whom was referred the memorials of judges Baſſet, Benſon, Bourne, Griffith, Hitchcock, Key, Magill, Smith, Taylor, Tilghman and Wolcott,

REPORTED,

That the petitioners were judges of certain courts, inferior to the ſupreme court, conſtituted by an act of the 13th of February, 1801, and duly commiſſioned to hold their offices during good behaviour.

That while holding and exerciſing their offices, an act was paſſed on the 8th of March laſt to repeal the ſaid act of the 13th of February, 1801, and tranſfer the duties of the ſaid judges from them to others.

That a queſtion has ariſen, whether, by reaſon of the premiſes, the ſaid petitioners be deprived of their offices.

That this queſtion depending on the conſtruction of the laws and conſtitution of the United States, is not properly cognizable by the ſenate.

The committee, therefore, conceive it improper either to give reaſons, or expreſs opinions; but they conſider it as a queſtion of high and ſerious import, and believe that a ſpeedy inveſtigation and final deciſion is of great moment to the commonwealth.

Wherefore, they ſubmit the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to be filed by the attorney-general againſt Richard Baſſet, one of the ſaid petitioners, for the purpoſe of deciding judicially on their claims.

Mr. Wright moved that the conſideration of the ſubject be poſtponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Morris objected to the poſtponement; but the queſtion being taken, it was carried in the affirmative.

In the House of Representatives.

Mr. Bayard called for the conſideration of the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law, to indemnify the citizens of the United States, who in carrying on a lawful trade to foreign parts, ſuffered loſſes by the ſeizure of their property, made by unauthorized French cruizers, or by any French cruizer, without ſufficient cauſe, in violation of the rights of the American commerce, during the late war between Great-Britain and the French Republic, and whoſe claims for indemnity againſt the ſaid republic, were renounced by the United States, by their acceptance of the ratification of the treaty lately made with France.

He ſaid he merely wiſhed to have it referred to a committee of the whole, and if the houſe ſhould conſent to conſider it, he ſhould move that reference, and to have it made the order for ſome future day, ſuch as might be agreeable. He knew of no objection that could be made to this, but as the queſtion might be voted out, as it had been before, without any notice of the objections to be urged againſt it, he ſhould call for the yeas and nays upon the queſtion—Carried. Yeas 65, Nays 26.

The queſtion was then put and carried that it be referred to a committee of the whole houſe. Upon the queſtion for what day it ſhould be made the order, Mr. Robert Williams named the third of March. A debate of conſiderable length aroſe, of which ſome account ſhall be given hereafter. The queſtion was taken by yeas and nays, and reſolved in the negative, Yeas 18, Nays 74.

It was then reſolved that the motion ſhall be the order of the day for next Monday week.

Mr. S. Smith gave notice that he ſhould call up the ſubject of diſcriminating and countervailing duties on Monday next. He yeſterday gave notice that he ſhould call it up on Monday week.

Mr. Hill called for the order of the day upon a bill to prevent the importation of certain perſons whoſe admiſſion is prohibited by certain laws of the ſtate governments.

The houſe went into committee of the whole upon the bill, Mr. John C. Smith in the chair. A diſcuſſion of conſiderable length enſued, from which it appeared that great enormities had been practiſed by the French governors in the Weſt-Indies, in procuring their diſorderly blacks to be ſmuggled into the ſouthern ſtates, and by that means very much endangering the lives of the inhabitants and the tranquility of the Union. The committee roſe without going through the bill, and obtained leave to ſit again.

Thursday evening, February 3.

IN SENATE.

In the ſenate this morning the report of the committee upon the memorial of the diſtrict judges was taken up. Mr. G. Morris opened the debate with a very eloquent ſpeech in favor of the report. Mr. Ogden, of New-Jerſey, and Mr. Roſs, of Pennſylvania ſpoke upon the ſame ſide. More eloquent and argumentative ſpeeches have rarely been heard. They were anſwered by Mr. Cock, Gen. Jackſon and Mr. Wright. The contraſt can ſcarcely be imagined even by thoſe acquainted with the men. Beſide theſe, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nicholas, and Mr. Breckenridge delivered their opinions againſt the report.

At about half paſt four the queſtion of agreeing to the report was taken by yeas and nays and loſt, yeas 13, nays 15.

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

SIR,

PEACE, or war, is a queſtion, which, whenever agitated, neceſſarily ſupercedes the importance of all others. This queſtion now engages the attention of the legiſlature of the United States.—From the diſpoſition and policy of our rulers, it is not difficult to divine the nature of the deciſion which will take place on this moſt intereſting affair. But the conſequences that may flow from a paſſive obedience, on the part of this country, I doubt have not been ſufficiently conſidered by the majority of our citizens. A peace of long continuance with foreign powers, even under the moſt favorable circumſtances, is not productive of all thoſe advantages which are generally ſuppoſed. But a peace purchaſed at the expence of the dignity of a nation, uniformly entails upon the people, greater evils than the miſeries of the moſt deſtructive war.

We can only conjecture as regards the hiſtory of futurity, by a careful analyſis of the events that are paſt. The annals of England, for the laſt five centuries ſhow, however paradoxical it may appear, that the Engliſh nation exhibited more wealth, induſtry and happineſs immediately after the concluſion of every war, than previous to its commencement. The commerce and manufactures of Great-Britain were in a more flouriſhing ſtate in 1784, than they were in 1774, and they aſſume at preſent, a much more proſperous and ſplendid appearance, than they did in 1792. There have alſo been no two periods for theſe thirty years, in which the people of Great Britain have been ſo united in ſentiment, as at the concluſion of the American war, and at this moment. Many brave and virtuous men, were no doubt loſt to the nation in the preceding years of hoſtilities, but the animoſity of party ſpirit was in a great meaſure extinguiſhed; domeſtic tranquility ſucceeded the broils of civil diſcord, and the ſpirit of activity and induſtry, took place of the loathſome diſeaſe of faction and indolence. I might produce innumerable inſtances from the hiſtory both of ancient and modern times, to prove that foreign wars, at ſeaſonable intervals, have always produced the ſame happy conſequences as in Great-Britain, and that thoſe countries which for centuries were not engaged in external hoſtilities, either diſplayed a picture of univerſal commotion and eternal changes in government, or that of the moſt abject deſpotiſm. The ſmall republic of Geneva was a ſtriking example of the turbulent ſpirit that ariſes among men, when all fear of foreign invaſion is removed; and the Empire of China, is an equal convincing proof of the fate that awaits the ſubjects of a monarchical ſyſtem, when their tyrant is not reſtrained in his caprices, by the dread of a foreign enemy.

This doctrine I know is both unpleaſant and unpopular; for mankind are of that ſtrange diſpoſition, that they frequently inveigh in ſeverest terms, againſt thoſe practiſes for which they are moſt inclined. No idea is more diſtreſſing to humanity, than that of bloodſhed, and yet there is no game in which man is oftener engaged, and to which he is more prone. But let us diveſt our minds for a moment, both of the virtuous prejudice of humanity, and the groſs but natural paſſion for arms, and we will find that a foreign war is at times, though a bitter, yet a uſeful and ſalutary remedy—It ought to be cautiouſly adminiſtered, but not expunged from the liſt of deſperate medicines. As there is no individual, but who on reflection, would ſacrifice a leg or an arm, for the preſervation of his body, ſo there is no nation but ought, when policy requires it, to barter the lives of a part of her citizens, for the ſecurity and protection of the whole.

The United States of America appear to me, to be at this moment ſo circumſtanced, that a war with France only can avert thoſe dangers which threaten us, both from without, and within. The former I ſhall firſt inveſtigate and expoſe, without a bias, either for party or intereſt. The effects which Louiſana, when colonized by France, will have in leſſening the proſperity of this country, may in ſome meaſure be eſtimated, from the conſequences produced within thoſe few years by the emigrations to Canada.

The climate of Canada is cold, unhoſpitable, and uninviting, when compared to that of Louiſiana; but notwithſtanding theſe local objections, and one ſtill greater to Americans, the prejudice againſt Britiſh dominion, the number of citizens that have emigrated into that Province within the laſt three years, exceeds the number of foreigners that have arrived in the United States from all the ſeveral countries of Europe. This fact may perhaps be diſputed, but it is a fact which can be proved by the moſt authentic documents, viz: the Pariſh Regiſters of the ſeveral counties in Canada. In the year 1799, three thouſand five hundred families emigrated; in 1800, four thouſand three hundred and ſixty; in 1801, five thouſand nine hundred; and during the ſpring months of 1802, four thouſand ſeven hundred. Suppoſing at a medium, each family to conſiſt of four perſons, then in three years and three months, the number of American emigrants to Canada, will amount to ſeventy three thouſand ſix hundred, which exceeds conſiderably, the number of Aliens that have arrived in the United States in the ſame period of time.

Men employed in agriculture, commercial and mechanical purſuits, will live under any form of government which exempts them from taxes and military burthens. This is the freedom which is ſought after by the moſt numerous claſs in ſociety, and not the liberty of the preſs and the privilege of election for civil officers. Had Great-Britain attempted to invade the rights of Americans only as reſpected the liberty of the preſs, in all probability, no ſeparation would have taken place, between the mother country and her colonies. The freedom of the preſs and the privilege of election are only valuable to a people, who are under the neceſſity of protecting their lands and their houſes, and who have to apprehend danger from foreign foes, but can be of little or no importance to a colony under the protection of a powerful nation, as long as the inhabitants of the colony are not required to pay taxes, or perform any duty whatever for the protection which they receive. Such is the caſe with the Canadians, and if the ſame policy be purſued by Buonaparte in Louiſiana, it will operate materially againſt the intereſt of the citizens of the United States.

This however, is only one of the evils which will be produced to this country, by having the French our neighbors. The politics of the firſt conſul will be gradually diffuſed among our citizens; his emiſſaries will be perpetually employed in raiſing ſedition and promoting diſſention in the ſtates. The commerce of America will be tranſferred to New-Orleans, and in a little time the citizens of the Union will be made dependent on France. The ſubjection of the United States was doubtleſs, the principal view Buonaparte had in obtaining Louiſiana from the court of Spain. If ſo, the idea of purchaſing it, is both vain and frivolous. By the force of arms, alone, poſſeſſion of it can be obtained. That this

proceeding will be both justifiable and prudent, as well as practicable on our part, it is my intention to show; but it may be first proper to give some account of the Province of Louisiana, and the nature of our treaty with Spain. This I shall do in the two next numbers.

PERTINAX.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, March 1st, 1803.

(*A.*) GEORGE Alexander, Jacob Abrahams, 2; Miss Judith Anderson, Captain Salathel Allin, 3; John C. Ayers, Isaac Allin.

[*B.*]—Js. Burke, 2; Daniel Burton, John Bailey, John Knight Brown, 4; John Bride, Thomas Burton, Simkin Bryan, 2; John Benham, John Beale, James Blakely, John Bass, Thomas Butler, Anderson Barret, Josiah Bullington, Samuel Bryan, 2; John Baly, 2; Thomas Brown, 2; John Burton, Luman Bishop, 2; Joseph Boyce, Captain John Brittain, Benjamin Bowles, Joseph Bell, 2; Mr. Blakey, John Blemliere.

(*C.*)—Mr. Cetti, John Courtney, jun. 2; Robert Cockburn, Richard Crouch, Drury Cocke, John Clopper, John Craddoch, 5; Andrew Carfling, Samuel Corbit, Daniel Coft, 2; Isaac Curtis, Neil Cooh, George Charman, James Caldwell, Thomas Clopton.

(*D.*)—George Donald, 2; William Davidson, 3; William Dunn, 2; Thomas Davis, John Doyle, Samuel Dabney, William Drew, Robert Davis, James Doswell, Starke Dupey.

(*E.*)—Capt. Thomas Ellis, Joseph Evony.

(*F.*)—Jeremiah Farrington, Nathaniel Francis, Elizabeth Fontaine, Geo. Flagg, Jesse Franklin.

[*G.*]—Richard Grahme, Roger Gregory, John Gowans, P. Grymes, 2; John Goodall, jun. 2; Robert Gibson, James Gilmore, Reuben George, Capt. W. Goodwin, Sally Grymes.

[*H.*]—William Hughs, Captain Isaac Hall, 2; Capt. Jedediah Hunt, David Herlan, Joseph Hair, Mordecai Harris, Michael Hewlett, Rhoda Hood.

[*I.*]—James Johnson, Elizabeth Johnson, John Jackson, 2; Ezekiel James, Thomas Johnson, Michael L. Johnson.

[*K.*]—Hugh Key, 2; Joseph Kimbrough, James Kennedy.

[*L.*]—Edmund Laughlin, Capt. Benj. Lincoln, David Logan, 3; Rob't. Laughlin, James Littlepage, William Lumpkin, Gen. Henry Lee, James Lynch, Catherine Leonard, David Lambert.

[*M.*]—Wm. McCabe, Christ. McPherson, Mordecai M. Mordecai, Jas. Minor, John McCaul, 2; John Mulholland, Jas. McCormick, Wm. Moffat, John McGhee, Ann Morton, Andrew McCombs, Dabney Minor, Josiah Mosby, Daniel Murgatroy, Capt. Meredith, 2; Thomas Maule, 2; Hugh Miller, 3; John S. Moore, William Mills.

[*N.*]—Thomas Nelson, Shubel Norton, Hugh Neale.

[*P.*]—Lucy Pointer, William Prosser, Gen. Robert Porterfield, Sylvester Plum, John Pollard, Elisha Pearman, Rebecca Page, Thomas Puryear, Hanover county; Geriham Pattorn, Robert Priddy, 2; Jesse Prosser.

[*R.*]—Wm. Robertson, Robert Richardson, Captain John Rudd, Wm. Roberts, James Ratcliffe, 2, John A. Robertson, Wm. Rowlett, John R. Robertson, Wm. Reed, Luke Richards, Robert G. Robb.

[*S.*]—Daniel Steelwaggon, Mrs. E. Smith, Mosby Sheppard, Joel Saxton, Enoch Sullivan, John S. Stubbs, Lucy Scott, Charles Smith, Wm. Sanderson, 2; Joseph Stoddard, James Shepherd, 5; John Seabrook, 2; John Southall, Wm. Shanks, Henry Smith, 2; John Sharp, Louisa.

[*T.*]—Richarson Taylor, Miles Turpin, 2; Alexander Turpin, Samuel Tyler, 2; William Todd, William Thompson, of Norfolk; Captain Samuel Thomas, 2; Peter Tinner, Robert Thompson, Waddy Turner.

[*V.*]—George Vinsent.

[*W.*]—James Whitlock, 2; Reuben Whelin, George Wythe, 2; Williamson and Mosby, 3; James Wormeley, Susanna Williamson, Thomas Wash, William Wren, John Wallace, William Wingfield, Hanover; Turner R. Whitlock, James Warrell, Nathaniel Wilkinson, Jacob Wheaton, Edward Wanton.

[*Y.*]—Pleasant Younghusband, 2; John G. Yancey.

MARKS VANDEWALL, P. M.

Wanted to purchase with Cash,

A NEGRO GIRL,

From 12 to 15 years of age.—Enquire of the Printer. (eptf.)

Bonds due at the Custom-House in the mouth of March 1803.

Sch. Columbus,		*March* 5.
Sch. Alexander,	*(Bristol)*	10.
Sch. Speedwell,		12.
Sch. Flora,		17.
Sch. Nancy,		23.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Curricle,

WITH Plated Harness; on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.

NEW-YORK, February 21.

By the arrival of the ship Betsy from Liverpool, and the Ann from Hull, we have received files of London and Provincial papers, to the first of January, and Commercial Shipping-Lists and Prices Current to the last of December. These papers add very little to our former stock of intelligence.

Private letters from Havre mention, that four thousand Soldiers, of the most disreputable description in the eyes of the French Government, are ordered to embark for St. Domingo. They are men who have been taken from the gallies, or have served under the Allies; those who are accused of Revolutionary Crimes, and whose loyalty to the Consulate is suspected. The embarkation of these men, while it shews a determination on the part of France to retain St. Domingo, implies that the Regular Troops are not very willing to go upon the Service, or that the Government does not wish to throw them away on such an enterprise.

Private accounts from Paris state, that the First Consul will, in a short time, nominate for his Successor the son of Madame Louis Bonaparte, and appoint a Council of Regency, consisting of Generals Murat and Moncey, Cambaceres, and the Grand Judge, at the head of which his brother Joseph is to be placed. The College of Princes is, according to the same advices, to be composed of the great Officers of the Legion of Honour, the Presidents of the Deliberating Body, the Presidents of the Sections, of the Council of State, and an Upper Chamber, taken from among the Senate.

A duty of 400 francs has been laid in France on every five myriagrams of white cottons, stitched, embroidered, or striped, imported from abroad.

According to letters from Transylvania, the most melancholy accounts are daily received there of the damage done by the earthquake which took place on the 26th of October. In 28 villages in Harum-Szeck, the most beautiful part of the district of Szeckler, a single church steeple has not been left standing. At Gallacz, in Moldavia, more than sixty persons have been crushed under the ruins of their houses. At Borndorf the church and ninety houses were thrown down by the violence of the shocks.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1803.

—ENTERED—

Sch'r. Young Lyon, Seaman, Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Sch'r. Address, Church. New-York.
Sloop Experiment, Griswold, do.
Brig Rover, Luce, Boston.
Sch'r. Friendship, Read, do.
Sloop Cornelia, Egbert, New-York.

The conduct and views of Bonaparte become more and more alarming to the powers of Europe. The London papers of the 1st of January assert, that the senate had come to a resolution of proclaiming him Emperor of the Gauls, Cisalpine or Italian Republic being to form an integral part of his dominions. If so, an empire equal both in extent and power to the most splendid æra of Rome, or Constantinople, will again be established in the eastern world. The astonishing fortune which has attended all the actions of the Corsican usurper, has no precedent in the history of any of the ancient conquerors, even in those ages when superstition, ignorance and prejudice prevailed in the highest degree and were most favorable to the spirit of enterprize and adventure. Bonaparte, by the exertion of talent alone, has accomplished deeds of greater magnitude, than Alexander, Cæsar or Mahomet, and from the events which have already taken place in his life, we need not be surprized to see him in a few years, the sovereign of all the nations on the other side of the Atlantic. Great Britain is the only power which stands in the road of his ambition, and if she does not exert her strength to oppose in time the plans of the first consul, her navy and her army in the end will be of no avail, after his sway is established over Spain, Portugal, Germany and the Northern Kingdoms. The manner in which he has enslaved the Swiss, ought be a warning to other countries.

His views on America are also manifest. It is generally credited, that he has obtained the cession of the Floridas from his Catholic majesty, in return for which he is to cede the sovereignty of the duchies of Parma and Guastalla in Italy. The importance of West Florida is well known. It commands the navigation of the Mississippi for five hundred miles. The air and climate of the province are also equal if not superior to those of the states, and West Florida, if peopled by industrious citizens, would bid fair, from its situation and other natural advantages, to be the most flourishing part in North America.

The speech which Mr. Ross made in the Senate on Monday the 14th instant, respecting the measures that ought to be pursued to regain the navigation of the Mississippi, merits the attention of every friend to the Union of the States. He displayed in the most perspicuous and impressive manner, the unhappy consequences that must arise both to the inhabitants of the Western territory and the citizens of the States, if the insult offered to us by Spain, be not speedily redressed. He approved of the executive sending an Envoy Extraordinary to Europe, but he was at the same time convinced, that more than negociation was absolutely necessary, and that more power and means ought to be given to the President, in order to render his negociation more efficacious.

He proved that the possession of the country on the east bank of the Mississippi, would give a compactness, an irresistable strength to the United States; and in all future wars, we should be more dreaded, and more respected, than we can ever hope to be without it. But if we suffered the citizens of the Western territory to be borne down, and subdued at a time when for a trifle the navigation of the Mississippi could have been secured, the union of our interest would be gone, and we would be no more one people. The representatives from that portion of our country, in our public councils would partake of the spirit, and breathe the sentiments of a distinct nation. They would rob us of our public lands: They would not submit to taxes. They would form a girdle round the southern states which might be denominated a foreign yoke, and render that whole country very precarious as to its peace and present connexions.

Mr. Ross said he heard it suggested, that there was another mode of getting rid of this crisis in our affairs. If we remained perfectly quiet and passive, shew no symptons of uneasiness and discontent! if we gave no offence to the new and probable masters of the Mississippi. May be they would sell!! But to him it was utterly incredible that such an effect would flow from such a conduct. They would probably sell (he said) if they found us armed, in possession and resolved to maintain possession. Our possession would be the evidence of a fixed resolution. But if we had no army, no military preparation what would induce them to sell.

This most interesting speech shall be given at full in our next.

In the Chronicle Express of the 21 ult. there is a letter by Cariolanus upon the project of organizing militia legions, drafted from the enrolled militia. By the organization of national militia legions, he shows that we shall be placed beyond the apprehension of danger, or the necessity of establishing a large standing army, contrary to the spirit of our government, and the habits of our citizens. He says that the present appears to be a true point of time, to enter promptly on this or some other arrangement, when a negociating minister is on the point of departure, to settle decidedly a war question. His mission cannot be more properly backed than by national arrangements for defence, should success not attend its just propositions and offers.—These national militia legions, in the opinion of Cariolanus, when properly organized and disciplined, will be fully competent to repel any invasion, and to secure domestic tranquility; as for the defence of frontier posts and fortresses on the sea coast, he supposes, that the government will doubtless always keep a regular force, competent for the purpose, upon a sufficiently liberal establishment to maintain those posts, as rallying points for the adjacent legions in case of sudden attack or threatened invasion.

According to the plan laid down by this writer, the general and staff of a complete legion, embracing the necessary component-parts of an army, should consist of one brigadier general, two aid-du-camps, with the rank of majors, one inspector and adjutant general, with the rank of colonel commandant, one quarter-master, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, one commissary, one paymaster and clothier, with the rank of captain, one judge advocate, one chaplain, one surgeon, two mates.

To this legion, Cariolanus proposes that there should be attached, two battalions of legionary riflemen; two companies of light dragoons; two companies of artillery, one company of sappers and miners; the whole to consist of four thousand three hunnred and sixteen, rank and file.

The Editor of the Chronicle Express says, that Cariolanus, is no party man, but that he has given decidedly his opinion, what ought to have been done, relative to the treaty broken by the Spaniards.

The administration, says the Chronicle, differs with him in opinion; they think negociation is preferable to war; he thinks if New-Orleans had been previously possessed by the troops of the Union, his country would have been strongly posted for negociation, and that then negociation would not have failed.

On Friday the 25th ult. the senate of the United States came to a decision, on the resolutions of Mr. Ross, respecting the Mississippi. They were rejected, fifteen members voting against them, and only eleven in their support.

The senators in favor of the resolutions were—Messrs. Dayton, Hillhouse, Howard, J. Mason, Morris, Olcott, Plumer, Ross, Tracy, Wells, White—11.

Those against them were—Messrs. Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Breckenridge, Clinton, Cocke, Ellery, T. Foster, Jackson, Logan, S. T. Mason, Nicholas, Stone, Sumter, Wright—15.

The question on the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Breckenridge, in place of Mr. Ross's, was then taken and carried unanimously:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, whenever he shall judge it expedient, to require of the executives of the several states to take effectual measures to organize, and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, 80,000 effective militia, officers included.

"*Resolved*, That the President may, if he judges it expedient, authorise the executives of the several states to accept, as part of the detachment aforesaid, any corps of the volunteers, who shall continue in service for such time not exceeding months, and perform such services as shall be prescribed by law.

"*Resolved*, That dollars be appropriated for paying and subsisting such part of the troops aforesaid, whose actual service may be wanted, and defraying such other expenses as, during the recess of Congress, the President may deem necessary for the security of the territory of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That dollars be appropriated for erecting, at such place or places on the western waters as the President may judge most proper, one or more arsenals.

"Messrs. Breckinridge, Jackson, and Sumpter were appointed a committee to bring in a bill or bills pursuant to the above resolutions.

"On Friday Mr. Brickinridge reported a bill conformably to the resolutions."

ERRATUM.

In the piece signed VERUS, No. 3, in the 3d paragraph from the bottom of the 2d column, and 2d line of the paragraph, read—"*reconsider*," instead of "*remember*."

We are compelled to omit several communications for want of room.—They will be attended to in our next.

From circumstances which have come within the sphere of our observation, we are pretty well convinced that Mr. Munroe will sail direct for England.

N. Y. Chronicle.

LOGIC.

By the Constitution of the United States, the Chief Justice is to *hold* his office *indefeasably*, except for misbehaviour therein, and notwithstanding any act of *Congress* for the purpose of *repealing* any other act, or for any purpose whatever.

By the Constitution there is no *distinction* between the *Chief* Justice and the *other* Judges of the Supreme Court, in respect to *tenure* of office; *they* are to *hold* their offices EQUALLY indefeasable with *him*.

By the Constisution there is no distinction between the Judges of the *Supreme* Court and the Judges of the *Inferior* Courts, in respect to the tenure of office; the *latter* are to *hold* their offices EQUALLY *indefeasable* with the *former*.—Therefore,

By the Constitution, the *Circuit* Judges *hold* their offices notwithstanding the act of congress of the last session *repealing* the act of the preceding session for the appointment of the circuit judges.—And,

Holding an office and *continuing* in an office being *equipollent*.—And as,

By the Constitution, *all* Judges *without distinction* are to receive a *compensation* during their *continuance* in office.—Therefore, farther,

By the Constitution, the *Circuit* Judges are to receive their *compensations* notwithstanding the above *repealing* act.—And therefore, finally,

President Jefferson, and the majorities in the two Houses of Congress, *dare* not submit the claim of the Circuit Judges for their compensation to *judicial* examination and decision.

N. Y. Herald.

A letter from England, dated the first of January, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, states, that the expedition for Louisiana, had actually sailed from Helvoetsluys. Bal. Fed. Gaz.

MANDAMUS.

Washington, February 24, 1803.

The Chief Justice this day declared the opinion of the court, at great length, on the motion of Mr. C. Lee, for a rule to shew cause why a Mandamus should not issue to compel James Madison, Secretary of State of the United States, to deliver to William Marbury, and others, their commissions of the peace, for the district of Columbia.

The case had been argued this term by Mr. Lee with great ability, on the part of Marbury and others—no cause was shewn.

The evidence, arguments of Counsel, and the opinion of the Court, will be published in a report of this term, preparing for the press.

The questions considered by the Court in delivering their opinions, are—

1st. Has the applicant a right to the commission he demands?

2d. If he has a right, and that right has been violated, do the laws of his country afford him a remedy?

3dly. If they do afford him a remedy, is it by a mandamus issuing from this Court?

On the first point it was the opinion of the Court, that such right did exist: 2dly, That he was entitled to a remedy—but on the third question, it was determined, that the act of Congress giving the power to the Supreme Court, to issue a writ of mandamus in such a case, was unconstitutional, and consequently void. The rule therefore was dismissed.

To be RENTED,

For one or more years, and possession given the 1st of April next, a convenient

STORE HOUSE & LOT,

With the necessary appendages,

WELL inclosed, in a rich, populous and wealthy neighborhood, in the county of Amherst, on the main road leading from New-Glasgow to Lynchburg, five miles from the former and fifteen from the latter; twelve miles from Camden's Warehouse on James River, where the road leading from that place to Lexington, in the county of Rockbridge, intersects and crosses the Lynchburg road.—For further information enquire of Mr. James Taliaferro of Richmond, or the subscriber near the premises.

DANIEL TUCKER.

March 1, 1803. 5t‡

At a meeting of the Common Hall for the city of Richmond, called by the Mayor and held at the house of William Rose, in the said city, on Monday the 28th day of February, 1803:

RESOLVED, That the Mayor give notice in the newspapers, that the Hall have adopted a plan for a Poor-House: and will receive proposals from undertakers for building the same, at any time before the third Monday in next month. The plan is lodged in the hands of Mr. Robert B. James. The proposals must be made in writing.

A Copy—Teste,
Adam Craig, C. C. H. C. R.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscribers by *John Woodson*, of the county of Hanover, to secure the payment of a debt due from him to *Chiles Terrell*, executor of the Rev'd. *Wm.* Douglas, dec'd. will be exposed to sale, on *Friday*, the 8th day of *April* next, on the premises, so much of the *TRACT of LAND*, whereon the said Woodson now resides, in the upper end of said county of Hanover, as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the sum of £.73 18 10, with interest thereon from the 23d September, 1801, and the costs attending the aforesaid Trust, by

David Bullock & *Frederick Harris,* } Trustees.

March 4th, 1803. 12w4t.

NOTICE,

In the matter of *Joseph Anthony,*

BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorised by him.

RICHARD DENNY, *Assignee.*

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

N. B. Will be sold, on Saturday the 5th march next, at the House of Jesse Throgmorton, near four mile creek, a variety of articles viz. pint, quart, and half gallon pitchers, small and large dishes, blue edged baking dishes, Cups and Saucers, Gilt and Mahogany frame Looking Glasses, Snuff in Bottles, Scythes Pittsaws, &c. &c. the property of Joseph Anthony, bankupt.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing fixteen hundred and feventy five acres, more or leſs. It is not neceſſary to ſay much concerning this property, for it is not ſuppoſed any perſon will purchaſe who does not firſt view it, I therefore invite all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to inveſt their money in land, to examine this eſtate. I will, however obſerve, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the laſt three or four years, but there is ſtill room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old faſhioned dwelling houſe, an overſeer's houſe, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threſhing Machine,) and other convenient out houſes, nearly 1000 young apple trees, juſt beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice ſelections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the reſt in woods and moſtly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of ſwamp already cleared and partly ditched, deſigned for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well ſet in clover.

There is ſown 300 buſhels of forward and 500 of latter wheat, about 150 buſhels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a maſterly manner, but all the reſt is in the corn field, according to the Virginia ſyſtem—alſo about ſixty acres of Rye. The ſale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumſtance will regulate the ſurrender of poſſeſſion.

I deſire alſo to ſell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. Theſe will be ſold in families, for on no account will I ſeparate them.—Alſo about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; ſome very good work horſes, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be ſo, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling.

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next ſpring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; alſo one Mule Colt.

All the ſtock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To ſave unneceſſary converſations, it is proper to obſerve, that the negroes, ſtock, &c. will not be ſold until a previous ſale of the land ſhall have taken place; or the whole will be diſpoſed of at once to a ſingle purchaſer.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for ſale, conſiſting of a ſquare of Lots and the Houſes formerly occupied by myſelf, including the Houſe in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A Houſe and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Eſq. and the Houſe and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Poſſeſſion of the Richmond property (except the Houſe and Lot laſt mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be ſurrendered until the 1ſt Jan. 1804, without the conſent and to ſuit the convenience of the preſent occupants.

I deſire likewiſe to ſell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

in the ſtate of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, ſome of which patents are now and others will ſoon be in my poſſeſſion. From theſe all the information may be derived as to its ſituation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchaſers according to the tenure by which I hold the ſame.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for ſale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any ſpecies of the ſtock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Inſurance Companies, ſo far as to accommodate purchaſers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 1awtf

Hugh J. Crawford,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per the ſhip Ritſon, from London, and now offers for ſale, at his Medicine Store, a general aſſortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were ſelected with particular attention by himſelf, and will be found freſh and of a ſuperior quality. Having purchaſed them with money, he is enabled to diſpoſe of them at reduced prices for Caſh, or on a ſhort credit to punctual cuſtomers.

Richmond, February 8, 1803. eawtf

The Executors of the late Gen. George Waſhington,

Offer for ſale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The ſoil well adapted for farming and a conſiderable propertion of it might eaſily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill ſeat on the premiſes. It lies on the great road from the City of Waſhington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leeſburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, leſs from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Aſhby's Bent. The ſoil is that which is ſaid to be moſt favorable to Plaſter of Paris, well watered by ſeveral never failing ſtreams iſſuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Charlton's Run paſſes through this tract and gives ſeveral valuable mill-ſeats. The ſoil is ſimilar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaſter of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullſkin, containing 1600 acres—Onealſo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. Theſe ſeveral tracts are in Jefferſon (late Berkeley) county—the ſoil very ſimilar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, ſituated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the laſt mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampſhire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' ſmall, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the ſhape of a horſe-ſhoe, the river running almoſt round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largeſt Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the ſoil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a ſhipping port with more eaſe and at a ſmaller expence than that which is tranſported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nanſemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nanſemond River. This land is conſidered extremely valuable by thoſe who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Waſhington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennſylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good ſtand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittſburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the ſcythe. It is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the firſt action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, ſtate of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North Weſt Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indiſputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, ſquare 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three ſtory brick houſe.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eaſtern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in ſquare 667. Theſe lots are advantageouſly ſituated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princeſtreets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, encloſed with a good poſt and rail fence, and another in the commons of about ſix acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well ſituated lots, on one of them is a ſmall building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of ſale will be made known by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

Samuel Waſhington, Culpeper county.
George S. Waſhington, Jefferſon do.
William A. Waſhington, Weſtmoreland do.
George W. P. Cuſtis, Mount Waſhington, Fairfax do.
Buſhrod Waſhington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

Auguſt 30. cptf.

The thorough-bred Horſe

Northumberland,

FULL 15 hands and an half inch high, now riſing eight years old, and in high perfection, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon (which will commence on the 1ſt day of March) at my ſtable in the lower end of Northumberland county, to cover mares at the very low price of TWELVE DOLLARS the ſeaſon, SIX the ſingle leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and TWENTY DOLLARS to inſure a mare's being in foal, with a HALF A DOLLAR to the groom in either caſe—the inſurance money to be ſent with the mare; if ſhe ſhould not prove in foal, the money will be returned, provided the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe. Notes of hand, for the ſeaſon, will be expected with the mares, payable the firſt day of September; which may be diſcharged by the payment of Ten Dollars, if paid by the laſt day of July, when the ſeaſon will expire.

NORTHUMBERLAND is a remarkable ſure foal-getter, and his colts are inferior to none. Good paſturage *gratis*, and corn at the Norfolk market price will be furniſhed, in what quantities gentlemen may direct, for which the money will be expected when the mares are taken away. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to mares, but I will not be liable for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

JAS. BALL.

PEDIGREE.

NORTHUMBERLAND was got by the celebrated running horſe Bell-Air, bred by me; his dam by Wild-Air, grandam by Shakeſpeare, out of the imported mare Lady Northumberland, the dam of Mr. Butler's famous Camilla.

(Signed) J. TAYLOE.

NORTHUMBERLAND's racing qualities may be eaſily known by adverting to Mr. Tayloe's certificates, (not inſerted here) who run him at Richmond and Peterſburg, where he was nearly diſtancing (the ſecond heat) Maria, who run with ſo much ſucceſs to the Southward.

J. BALL.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has juſt received, per the ſhip Shepherdeſs, from London, a freſh aſſortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewiſe received from Philadelphia, an aſſortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the laſt Summer's growth, and may be had at his Original Seed Store, for Ready Money only—

VIZ:

RED and white clover Seed.
Trefoile, or yellow do.
Lucern and timothy do.
Burnet and rye-graſs do.
Saintfoine and burden graſs do.
Furze or whin ſeed,
Spring tares or vetches,
Hemp, flax and rape Seed.
Canary and ſpinage do.
White and brown muſtard,
Early frame, charlton and hotſpur Peas.
Dwarf, marrowfat, Spaniſh morratto, glory of England, and blue Pruſſian Peas.
Large windſor, long pod, riga & ſnap Beans.
Large Norfolk, and ſummer Turnips.
Salmon, white turnip & large black radiſh Seed.
Blood red Beet and ſolid Celery.
Early and late Cucumber.
Creſſes and pepper Graſs.
Early and late York Cabbage.
Early and late ſugar loaf do.
Green and yellow Savoy do.
Large white Scotch do.
Large white winter do.
Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
Red Dutch, to pickle.
Bruſſells Sprouts & Botecoli.
Early and late Battерſea Cabbage.
Early and late Cauliflower.
Purple, green and white Brocoli.
Large red & orange Carrot.
Saſſafie and Naſturtion.
Large Parſnip.
Madeira and ſilver Onion.
Large London leek.
Green and white Aſparagus.
White curl'd Indive
Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral lettuce.
Green and white Coſs Lettuce.
Ice Lettuce

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, Jars and Beakers, in ſets, for chimney ornaments; large red Garden Pots and Pans, and ſome blue and white Glaſs Flower Bottles. A Treatiſe on Gardening, by a native of this ſtate.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1802.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all perſons having claims againſt the late Mr. William Booker, in his life time, or his eſtate ſince his death, are earneſtly requeſted to have them properly authenticated and made known to the adminiſtrator, without loſs of time; and thoſe indebted to the eſtate are ſolicited to come forward to ſettle and pay their reſpective debts.

S. JONES, *Adminiſtrator of* William Booker, dec'd.

Richmond, Feb. 4, 1803. 3t

The high bred Engliſh Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Eſq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkſhire, and is undoubtedly a horſe of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat ſeveral of the beſt horſes there, among them the famous horſe Jonah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York courſe, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great ſubſcription, and although the greateſt exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and ſpurring) yet he beat Dion only the [illegible] and actually refuſed to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaſter a few days after, which Dion won with the greateſt eaſe, beating ſeveral good horſes; this fact, the [illegible]per has undoubted proof of, and [illegible] to be ſhewn to any one. It will appear Dion, at another time, beat Mr. C[illegible]n's Sir Harry, and Sir Th[illegible]s Gal[illegible]'s Timothy, with ſeveral other ho[illegible] high ſtate, and was conſidered a be[illegible] great ſpeed and bottom allo[illegible] his running, in almoſt every inſtance, [illegible] miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now riſing eight years old, is one of the moſt compact horſes ever ſeen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the beſt feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horſe; he meaſures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the ſtandard, has uncommon ſtrength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, ſaddle or carriage horſes

Dion, now in great perfection, will ſtand this ſeaſon, which will commence the 1ſt day of March, and end the 1ſt day of Auguſt following, at my houſe, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court houſe, on the great road leading from Geeſ bridge, over Meherrin, to Haſkins's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan-Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the ſeaſon, to be paid the firſt day of November next, and Forty Dollars for inſuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if ſuch ſhould not be the caſe, and the mare remains the property of the perſon who put her to horſe, with one dollar to the groom in every inſtance; good and extenſive paſturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furniſhed at the market price, and the greateſt attention paid to the mares, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Five Guineas the ſeaſon, and for Forty Dollars to inſure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any perſon may have the ſeaſon by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horſe.

WILLIAM LUCAS.

Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the beſt ſons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandſon of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Laſs of the Mill, Oroonoko, Old Traveller, ſiſter to Clark's Laſs of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miſs Makeleſs, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miſs Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaſter Stirling, Makeleſs, Deſdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierſon, ſon of Dodſworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general ſtud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

FOR SALE,

That elegant and fertile Farm, called the

Wood's Farm,

FORMERLY the property of *Richard Randolph*, eſq. of Curles, containing about 300 acres of firſt quality high land, and 200 acres of ſwamp land, of ſuperior quality, from the land being much higher than ſwamp lands in general on James River. About 50 acres of this land are already reclaimed and are fit for meadow or corn, and the whole may be reclaimed at an inconſiderable expence, and made equal to any meadow or graſſing land in America. This land is on James River, twelve miles above City Point. Any produce therefrom may be carried by water to Richmond, Peterſburg or Norfolk with nearly the ſame eaſe. There was a conſiderable crop of Indian corn, oats and hay made on this farm laſt year, which may be purchaſed with the farm. There are 130 buſhels of wheat ſown thereon, which promiſes a fine crop. The purchaſer may take poſſeſſion immediately, or next fall. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

TAYLOR & BROWN,

Auctioneers.

January 5, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

Mrs. Davidſon

Reſpectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that ſhe has juſt received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Millenery,

Of the moſt approved faſhions; ſuitable for the ſeaſon.—Alſo, a ſmall aſſortment of faſhionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muſlin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hoſe, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which ſhe will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms for caſh.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and faſhionable Pattern Dreſſes.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia Diſtrict,

November Term, 1802.

John Wilſon and Thomas Fitchett, Plts.
AGAINST
Stephen Gerard, John Kendall, and Moſes Myers, Defts.
} In Chancery.

THE defendant Stephen Gerard, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here at the next term, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

WILL. MARSHALL, Clk.

At a Court held for New-Kent, the 9th day of Dec. 1802.

John M'Douall and John M'Cunn, ſurviving partners of M'Douall, Sterling, and company, Compts.
Againſt
Abigal Oſborne, Mary Hopkins, Wm. Hopkins, Abigal Hopkins, Fany Hopkins, Nancy Hopkins, Herbert Hopkins, and Armiſtead Hopkins, children and heirs of Walter Hopkins, deceaſed, and Edmund Littlepage, Defendants.
} In Chancery.

THE defendant, William Hopkins, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate; on motion of the complainants, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendant do appear here, on the ſecond Thurſday in May next, and anſwer the complainants' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the court houſe of this county, on ſome court day. A copy—Teſte,

[St||] W. B. CLAYTON, C. C.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Purſuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Diſtrict of Virginia, thoſe

Valuable Eſtates,

in the county of Cheſterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Eſq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Cheſterhill and Kingſland Slaſhes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE ſale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21ſt February next; the terms of ſale will be, one fourth part of the purchaſe money in caſh, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing intereſt from the day ſale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchaſers reſpectively, for the balance of the purchaſe money, and to be again ſold if the ſeveral purchaſers fail to make payment. It is propoſed to ſell the Ampthill and Cheſterhill Tracts, and the Mills ſeparately. The Mills will have a ſmall piece of land annexed to them. The Kingſland Slaſhes will be ſold in one entire tract, or divided as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

This property being well known, it is unneceſſary to deſcribe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes ſeveral hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its ſituation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchaſers. For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. Macmurdo and Fiſher.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1803.

☞ From the difficulty of completing the ſurveys, the ſale of the Ampthill Eſtate is POSTPONED till Monday the 4th of April next, when it will take place agreeably to the terms of the above advertiſement.

February 16, 1803.